

BARD
S
1
F23349
v.26:
no.1-12
1965

the organized farmer

Vol. 26



January 4, 1965, Edmonton, Alberta

No. 1

Joint Federal-Provincial Crop Insurance Venture Offers Self-help to Farmers

The Crop Insurance Program being launched in Alberta this spring is a joint venture of the Alberta and Federal governments and is being offered as a self-help measure whereby farmers can take much of the risk out of crop production.

It is a program through which, in the good years, farmers set aside a portion of their crop earnings for use in the years where production drops below levels which will pay the cost of operation.

Constitutionally, the Federal government is unable to set up a national crop insurance plan. But since crop insurance is a high-risk business which the provinces would be likely unable to offer on their own, the Federal government has, through legislation, made provision to assist provinces wishing to establish insurance programs.

Federal Support

Through the Crop Insurance Act passed in 1959 the Federal government will pay 50 percent of administrative costs and 20 percent of calculated premiums where a province sets up a sound crop insurance scheme. The other half of the administrative costs must be borne by the province itself.

Under an amendment to the Act in the fall of 1964 provision was also made for reinsurance whereby provinces can, by paying an annual premium to the Federal government, transfer a major portion of large losses to that body.

Since the Federal Act was passed in 1959 Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island have established insurance programs. Alberta will have its program in operation this coming spring.

Manitoba Ahead

Of the programs in operation in Canada, Manitoba's has progressed most rapidly. In its first

year, 1960, nearly 2,400 farmers, or 30 percent of the farmers, in four test areas, insured their crops with total coverage amounting to about \$4,000,000. In 1964, there were five test areas and 60 percent of the eligible farmers took insurance with coverage in the neighborhood of \$14,000,000. Now that reinsurance is available plans are going ahead to extend the

Egg Supports Remain Unchanged

It was recently announced that the support price for eggs in the period October 1, 1964 to September 30, 1965, will remain unchanged from the previous year's 34 cents.

The Agricultural Stabilization Board will support the price of Grade A Large size eggs by a deficiency payment program at a national weighted average price of 34 cents per dozen to producers.

In the 1963-64 period, the national average price amounted to 32 cents per dozen, resulting in a deficiency payment of two cents per dozen to producers. To date, payments amounting to approximately \$760,000 have been made.

The maximum for a deficiency payment remains unchanged — 4,000 dozen eggs per producer. This covers Grade A Extra Large, Grade A Large, and Grade A Medium sizes. The program this year, however, provides that payments shall not be made on quantities of eggs that would result in payments of less than \$2.00 per individual.

To be eligible for payment, producers must be registered with the Board and must have marketed their eggs either through registered grading stations, or to retail outlets as producer-graders.

areas where insurance is available. In two years time any farmer in that province wishing crop insurance will be able to get it. Manitoba farmers have shown they want and need crop insurance. In the United States crop in-

CIS Reports Assets Of 27 Million

A year of continuing growth highlighted by new developments and completion of the Co-operative Insurance home office building were reported by Lloyd Matheson, CIS general manager, in a year-end review.

Assets of the CIS insurance group are now in excess of \$27,000,000.00. Investments in co-operative securities are valued at \$8,500,000.00 or 34% of total investments. All premiums were deposited with co-operative credit centrals across Canada.

Total personal life insurance in force was \$105,562,000.00 for a 20% increase.

Group life coverage increased by 31% during the year to pass the \$429,000,000.00 mark.

Credit union loan and savings insurance placed with CIS topped \$256,000,000.00 for a 41% increase over 1963.

Co-op Life operations passed another milestone in 1964 when business in force reached the 1/2 billion dollar mark. The new figure resulted from a 100% increase in life business in less than 24 months.

Improvements, Records Set

Co-operative Fire and Casualty showed written premiums of over \$10,600,000.00 in 1964 with earned premiums estimated to reach \$7,400,000.00. Both are new records.

Although final figures are not yet available, information to date indicates that Co-op Fire ended 1964 with an improved loss ratio that is below the industry average. "It is gratifying" said Mr. Matheson, "to see this improvement. I believe it reflects the definite action taken by CIS in 1964 to meet an industry-wide problem."

A unique management agree-

NOTHING TO LOSE

A burglar, who had entered a farmer's house around midnight woke up the farmer. The thief pointed a pistol at the farmer and said, "If you move, you are a dead man. I am hunting for your money."

"Let me get up and light a match," said the farmer, "and I'll help you."

Canadian Turkey Consumption Highest, Surplus Continues

According to the Poultry Products Institute of Canada, Canadians lead the world in the amount of turkey they consume and are near the top of the list for chicken and egg consumption as well.

How then, can Canadian farmers hope to raise their incomes by increasing their production? Surely, if farmers are to keep abreast with rising costs, they must take control of marketing machinery through their own organization. Either that, or stop producing and join the unemployed!

surance has been offered since 1938. This past season over 20 different crops were insurable. More than 16 million acres were insured with coverage exceeding \$600 million.

While crop insurance is a new venture in Alberta, it has been demonstrated elsewhere that with crop insurance farm income can be stabilized and the effects of the disaster years, which occur from time to time, can be minimized.

FWUA Handicraft Exhibits

There were 183 exhibits brought in from 20 locals at the FWUA convention this year. The quality of the work was excellent and brought favorable comments from the judges. Judging was done courtesy of the Department of Extension of the Provincial Department of Agriculture. We are indebted to Mrs. N. Zavediuk, Mrs. Marion Atkinson, Miss Marilyn Oke and Miss Shirley Myers, for their service and for staying to answer questions for the delegates.

Our sincere thanks go out also to Miss M. Coupland, Mrs. M. Belanger, Mrs. J. Scriba and others for assisting with the display.

The delegates asked that we continue to have a Handicraft Display at the convention. The 1965 list has been revised and will be published in the O.F. paper, and also sent out from Central Office on request.

WINNERS

Congratulations to McNally FWUA local (Lethbridge) on winning first place with 37 points, Pelican (Edmonton) second place with 33 points, Haultain (Wetaskinwin) and Park Grove (Vegreville) tied with 32 points, Eastburg (Manola) had 31 points and Raley (Cardston) had 29 points. Prizes will be sent out to these locals of \$25.00, \$15.00 \$10.00, \$7.50, \$5.00 and \$3.00.

Prizes for the 1965 exhibit will be the same.

representatives of business, municipal, provincial and federal governments were present for the ceremony.

In summing up, Mr. Matheson said "We've had a good year. The Life Company has broken all previous records. The Fire Company has shown substantial growth and a much improved loss ratio picture. These achievements we owe to the support of co-ops and credit union members and their organizations across Canada. We are mindful of this. We are mindful of the role we play in the co-operative and credit union movements. We are mindful of our belief that through co-operative ownership and control of economic institutions people may provide essential services for themselves with the greatest assurance of security and freedom."

1965 FUA Membership Tour Plans Near Completion

The annual Membership tour is tentatively slated to get under way February 8. However, not all names of the winners have as yet been received at Central Office.

Again this year, U.F.A. Co-operative Ltd. has kindly undertaken the sponsorship of the tour. The trip will begin with a guided tour through U.F.A. Co-op facilities in Calgary. From here, the group will travel to the west coast and points south. The itinerary will be announced shortly.

FUA Sub-districts which were named at the FUA Convention as being eligible to select tour winners are now submitting names. As soon as a final list is ready, it will be published in the Organized Farmer.

Those in charge are reminded that winners' names must be sent in as soon as possible, so that final arrangements can be completed. The tour group can look

forward to a full and rewarding holiday. Look for more detail next week.

Winnipeg Farm Safety Conference

Safety on the farm and in the home, will be highlighted at the eighth annual Western Canada Farm Safety Conference, slated for February 8, 9 and 10, 1965, in the Marlborough Hotel at Winnipeg.

This conference brings together safety conscious people from the three prairie provinces, who are interested in promotion of safety and the prevention of accidents among farm people. Initiated eight years ago in Alberta, the conference is designed to encourage the formation of farm safety committees in each province, to provide facilities for the interchange of experiences and ideas on farm safety and to provide co-ordination of farm safety programs between provinces.

The 1965 conference will commence at noon on Monday, February 8, on the theme "Action for Accident Prevention." The three day program will follow this theme in three phases — accidents in the home, accidents on the farmstead and fields and accidents off the farm.

All persons interested in preventing accidents to farm people are invited to attend. This includes farm people themselves,

plus interested representatives of rural organizations, commerce, industry and government. This is an open conference for interested individuals and representatives of organizations.

Further information on the eighth annual Western Canada Farm Safety Conference may be obtained from the Farm Safety Divisions of the Alberta and Saskatchewan Safety Councils, or from the conference committee at 300 Norquay Building, Winnipeg 1, Manitoba.

The Other Driver

How many times have you come in after a session in traffic and beefed about the antics of The Other Driver.

He's the nut who stole some of the road from you, or who raced through the green signal to cut you off, or who made a right-hand turn from the left-hand lane.

He's the oddball who didn't signal when he turned or who was going a good 15 miles an hour beyond the speed limit.

Did you ever stop to realize that, to all the motorists around you, YOU are The Other Driver.

Watch it.

FARMERS' UNION OF ALBERTA

9934 - 106 St., Edmonton, Alta.
Phone 424-0375
After 5:00 p.m. 489-6955

the organized farmer

EDITOR — PAUL BABEY
Assistant Editor — Ken Nelson
Subscriptions — \$1.00 a year
Authorized Second Class Mail,
Post Office Department, Ottawa,
and for payment of postage in cash
FARMERS' UNION OF ALBERTA
9934 - 106 St., F.U.A. Bldg.,
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

Joint Western Pavilion

Representatives of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia told a Montreal press conference that they had decided on a joint pavilion at EXPO 67.

While cost and theme have still to be settled by the Western provinces, four of them are apparently eager to present both an industrial and agricultural image — with emphasis on the future.

Representing Manitoba was Minister of Industry and Commerce Gurney Evans; for Saskatchewan, Minister of Public Works Wilfred Gardiner; for Alberta, H. E. Martin, provincial director of publicity, and for British Columbia, H. J. Wallace.

The four toured the site and told EXPO officials that "all Canada is proud of its World Exhibition."

Mr. Evans said the four provinces would hold joint talks with private consultants to discuss cost and theme and that one thing was certain: "Our four premiers have agreed on a joint pavilion and, in Western Canada, we've learned to co-operate and we'll make a go of it."

Tentative figures for each province range around \$150,000, according to the press conference reports, although there also was the possibility that under a cost-sharing formula, the four provinces might contribute unequal sums calculated on a population basis. The possible participation of private concerns (by joining or contributing) could also influence the cost of the pavilion.

McIntosh and Delicious apples can be kept in controlled atmosphere storage until late spring following harvesting.

CLASSIFIED ADS

LIVESTOCK

LACOMBES, vigorous R.O.P. boars and gilts—
E. W. Davis, R.R. 1, South Edmonton, Alta.
Phone 399-8207.

DO

YOU

KNOW...

Last year 45% of the citizens of Alberta financed \$17,332,000 of their medical care costs through the facilities provided by M.S.I.



THE FARM MACHINERY ACT AND ITS LIMITATIONS

This paper was presented to the F.U.A. Convention by
A. M. Brownlee

The matter of the Farm Machinery Act is something that Mr. William Harper and I have had to discuss over the years. We have had many occasions to consider the type of problems that you people have in respect to the purchase of farm equipment, and no doubt with this in mind, Mr. Harper would like me to review the operation of the act with you and suggest to you in our experience where it may be inadequate for your protection. Frankly, I must say at the outset it is inadequate, and I will suggest to you what might be done.

In order to do this I would propose first of all to review the provisions of your act in some detail, tell you what is best, and I would like then to tell you some of the problems that have been experienced by reason of the manner in which the act is written. Then I would like to measure comparison between your act and the act in the province of Saskatchewan which is quite interesting. And finally, if I may, I would like to end by making a few recommendations to you.

Only New Machinery

Now, I think you all appreciate the fact that the Act applies only to newly purchased farm equipment, not the second hand machinery—and obviously the purpose of the act basically was to keep your machinery working and to see of course that you get good machinery.

Probably keeping it working is of the greatest importance to you, and of course as you know, the problem is worst when you have breakdowns at harvest or seeding time. There is protection extended to you which is probably rather unusual, as compared to persons in other walks of life who purchase automobiles and so on. Basically your act says firstly, that all farm machinery sold to you as new machinery, holds basic guarantees. Now, these guarantees apply by law irrespective of what may be said in the contract of purchase. If you go to a dealer and buy a piece of farm machinery and he scribbles out the contract which really doesn't say too much, and even if he writes on the contract that he gives you no guarantee, nevertheless, by law there is a guarantee, and this can be broken down into six parts. First of all machinery is guaranteed to be good material. Secondly, it is properly constructed, thirdly, when you receive it, it is in good working order; fourthly, it is capable of proper performance of the work for which it is intended; fifth, it must be free of latent and other defects and finally, if properly and carefully used it must be reasonably durable.

Look Further

So then, if one looks at these guarantees and looks farther, it would seem to indicate that you are in pretty good shape. With guarantees of this type you should have no problems, but we do see as I will mention, this is not always quite true. The second thing that the act purports to do is to provide that there must be spare parts kept available for at least 10 years after the machinery is sold. Those parts must be kept in at least two places in the province of Alberta, and they must be 150 miles apart at least. This apparently is to make sure there will be the best possible distribution of spare parts. Well then, if these things work, as intended that is if the guarantees were always supported and the repair parts were always kept, you should have no problems—but unfortunately this is not always the case.

Your greatest trouble lies in regard to your rights if you have a breakdown if you have a defective machine, if you can't get repairs and if you therefore suffer damages, such as in a case of a breakdown during the harvest season. Many people have come to Mr. Harper, and many people have come to me with problems of this kind. I am able to say to them under the Farm Machinery Act, that if the dealer who sold you the machine has not lived up to the act, you have an action for damages, and if you have lost your crop, maybe your damages will be the value of the crop. Then they say, unfortunately, the dealer Mr. X. of such and such a town from whom I bought the machinery has gone bankrupt, or he lost his franchise or he has just gone out of business and disappeared. My contract was with him, my contract is not with the company that manufactures and distributes the machine in Alberta.

Now, by any interpretation of the Act that I have been able to conceive, your only right of action is against the dealer from whom you have actually bought the machine because he is not by law an agent, of the manufacturer. I think you will find almost invariably that when a manufacturer sells to a dealer, he sells under a contract which specifically says, "You are not my agent, you are buying from me." Then the dealer turns around and sells to you as an individual, and your contract is with him and with him only and not with him in the capacity of an agent for another.

Limited Comeback

If this happens, quite frankly, I think your position is only as good as the financial ability of the dealer to reimburse you for your damages. This I think is the basic problem which members of your organization and farming people face. And then of course it is a matter of opinion as to whether you or the dealer should have greater protection. It is a matter of opinion as to whether the machinery companies should be put under greater obligation, and in fact whether the manufacturer should have to stand behind the machine, notwithstanding what he has said to the dealer.

Now, with that thought in mind, I might also say that the two types of complaints that Mr. Harper and I generally hear, are that the machine has broken down and the dealer is not a person from whom damages can be recovered, or apparently, it is just impossible to get repairs in time at the critical season of the year.

Saskatchewan Act

We so rarely think there may be room for improvement. But may I show to you a comparison between your statute and the Farm Implementation Act of Saskatchewan. I don't propose for a moment to read this in detail to you, but I am going to indicate some basic provisions in that act, and these are not of course given to you in the wording of the statute but in mine, basically, as I read the Saskatchewan Act. It requires the man behind the dealer to be responsible, so this is a tremendously different legal situation than prevails in Alberta. Secondly, all vendors of farm machinery must file with the government, lists of implements which they are holding for sale, maximum prices, proposed for the sale of that equipment and generally speaking, the terms of credit that they conceive to be reasonable, and that as I understand the act having filed these prices they are bound by them and cannot exceed them. Then in the matter of spare

parts, there are government inspectors who circulate throughout the province to the various agencies or dealerships and check the actual stocks and spare parts, and there is a fine for failure to keep adequate stock of parts. Mind you there is the same provision in our statute, but I don't know of any arrangements to have inspection. There is in the Saskatchewan Act a statutory form of contract, which must be used. The contract must be kept on hand by the dealer for two years after the sale. It must be available if there is any question with respect to the rights of the parties. There is a provision that if any person cannot understand and read the English language, the dealer is under legal obligation to have it read to him so that he understands. There are of course guarantees and there is an interesting provision to this effect, that if I am in a position to decide to purchase a new line of farm machinery made up of several items, and it is my intention to include them as a group as a farming unit, and if any reason should arise which should entitle me to say that one of these machines doesn't do the job and I want to take it back then I am entitled to require that the whole line of machinery be taken back, because it was a unit purchased for a unit operation. Well you can see by reference to the Saskatchewan Act that there is a good deal

more responsibility placed on the machinery companies and I think there is a greater degree of care exercised in seeing that spare parts are kept on hand. It seems to me therefore that the problems of the nature we see in Alberta would be fewer in Saskatchewan.

Room for Improvement

Now, as I said a moment ago this is largely a matter of opinion, and because of my discussions with Mr. Harper, I felt under an obligation to tell you very bluntly that I do feel that our act is less than adequate. It is not protecting you as you probably should be protected, and I think I can say that this is also Mr. Harper's view. Possibly some of you are quite satisfied, but basically the question which I propose is what can we do about it? It is easy enough to say, "Here is a copy of the Saskatchewan Act, now let's adopt a similar statute in Alberta." It is easy enough to go to the proper department of the government and say we don't like our Act, it's not strong enough, fix it up for us. And they are very busy, the legislative council that write the acts are very busy—I never found it too satisfactory to say to a department of the government, "Will you please doctor up an act so that it will meet my requirements" — I would say that if this organization feels, as some of your officials do, that there is room for improvement in this area—the thing for you to do would be to have a new act drafted in principle, with specifications and explanatory notes telling why this is respectfully asked—and have this presented to the government so that they have something reasonable to look at and so that the work load will be kept down.

STOP SNOW DRIFTING IN YEARS TO COME

It may seem odd to be talking about planting trees in this weather but this is the time of year to see where a permanent snow fence is needed.

P. D. McCalla, Supervisor of Horticulture with the Alberta Department of Agriculture says properly located windbreaks will keep roads, driveways and yards free of drifting snow during the most severe weather.

According to Mr. McCalla, some municipalities are already replacing temporary snow fences with permanent windbreaks. Usually such projects are a combined effort on the part of the farmers concerned and the municipality. The farmers generally supply the land and plant the trees while the municipality is responsible for building up the road, when this is necessary, and for backsloping the shoulders.

Trees must be planted 100 and 125 feet back from the shoulder to provide an effective snow barrier. Many make the mistake of trying to combine farmstead beautification and road protection by planting rows of trees along the edge of the road. This is not satisfactory because the wind lifts the snow over the trees and dumps it on to the road. Although windbreaks must be set well back in the field, other trees can be planted along the edge of the road for beautification as long as they are spaced 20 to 30 feet apart.

A single row hedge is sufficient to prevent drifting snow, says Mr. McCalla. Evergreens make the best windbreak but take five or six years to reach sufficient height. To overcome this difficulty, some farmers plant a caragana hedge parallel to the evergreens. When the evergreens are big enough to provide protection, the hedge is removed. Evergreens should be planted six to eight feet apart.

Lilac hedges are very popular for snow fences in areas where adequate moisture conditions prevail. Caragana is often recommended for dry parts of the prov-

ince. Both types of shrub should be planted one and a half to two feet apart.

Lists of trees, available from government nurseries, and application forms can be obtained from any district agriculturist's office.

Liquid Fertilizer Is Expensive

A liquid fertilizer (10-20-10) was offered for sale to central Alberta farmers during the summer of 1964.

Using the manufacturer's recommended rates and methods of application it gave about the same crop response as normal applications of ordinary 11-48-0. But according to Dr. D. K. McBeath, plant nutritionist at the Lacombe Experimental Farm, the liquid fertilizer was the more expensive of the two.

The liquid fertilizer cost three dollars per gallon and the recommended application was five gallons to the acre—three gallons sprayed on during the seeding operation and another two gallons sprayed on when the crop was eight to ten inches high. Says Dr. McBeath, it cost \$15 dollars an acre for the liquid fertilizer for the same yield response that 50 pounds to the acre of 11-48-0 would provide for less than three dollars per acre. However, he says, if liquid fertilizer should become more competitive in price, it may find a place on Alberta farms.

Like all fertilizers it is registered by the Plants Products Division of the Federal Department of Agriculture and it has a guaranteed analysis. There is nothing wrong with the idea of feeding the plant through the leaves. Foliar feeding is an accepted method of fertilization particularly for the application of trace elements to orchards.

On the basis of the yield results he concludes that at the present the liquid fertilizer is just too expensive compared to the ordinary kind.

Resolutions Passed by F.W.U.A. Convention

A.C.W.W. PENNIES FOR FRIENDSHIP

RESOLVED that we pay one cent for each woman member in our organization (This will amount to \$196.41).

APPOINTMENTS TO THE BOARD OF BROADCAST GOVERNORS

WHEREAS the women of Canada comprise a very large segment of the listening and viewing audience of radio and television in Canada; and

WHEREAS the listening and viewing of the children is controlled generally by their mothers; and

WHEREAS the Board of Broadcast Governors is the regulatory body for radio and television in Canada, therefore.

RESOLVED that the National Council of Women of Canada request the Government of Canada to appoint not fewer than four women, at least one of whom shall be French speaking, and one of whom shall be a rural woman, and least one of whom shall be full time, to the Board of Broadcast Governors, and

RESOLVED that the National Council of women of Canada request the Government of Canada to refrain from reappointing, upon expiration of their original terms of office, any male members to the Board of Broadcast Governors, until such time as at least four women have been so appointed.

ATTENTION OF CBC BOARD OF GOVERNORS

WHEREAS we find many TV

and radio broadcasts interesting and instructive while others are extremely obscene and are a bad influence on our young people,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that we ask this convention to do all in its power to bring this to the attention of the CBC Board of Governors.

DISTRICT HOME ECONOMISTS

RESOLVED that the number of District Home Economists be increased so that they are approximate to the number of District Agriculturists.

AGE FOR LEAVING SCHOOL

RESOLVED that the minimum age for leaving school be raised to 16 unless the student has completed grade X or Vocational training.

FWUA CONVENTION

RESOLVED that FWUA continue to hold their convention as a separate section, at the time of the FUA Annual convention.

FWUA BULLETINS

This convention instructs the incoming executive and board to re-examine the structure of the mailing set up and send mail to the secretaries and presidents.

LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION RECORDS

RESOLVED that the Alberta Department of Education be requested to supply language instruction phonograph records at half price in any language to any serious student upon recommendation of two responsible students.

REFERRED TO EXECUTIVE

STANDARDIZING

TEACHERS' SALARIES

RESOLVED that the Provincial Government make a study regarding the advisability of standardizing teachers' salaries in Alberta.

RESIDENCE FEES AT UNIVERSITY

RESOLVED that we petition the Government of Alberta to investigate the cost of board and room for university students, with the aim to lower rates to \$60.00 per month or as near cost as possible.

EXCHANGE VISITS OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENTS

RESOLVED that we ask that a committee of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture be set up to arrange for an exchange of Senior Rural High School students during the summer holidays in an effort to promote a better understanding between the French and English culture.

REQUESTED from the convention that this resolution be sent to the A.F.A. convention.

CITIZENSHIP CAMP STUDENTS

WHEREAS our Canadian Citizenship Camp with Indian, non-Indian and Eskimo students has proven worthwhile,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that in future we encourage students of all nationalities to attend.

TIME OF CITIZENSHIP CAMP

WHEREAS the Citizenship Camp is held on or near the week of the supplemental examinations, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that we try to hold this camp the first full week of July.

SUCCESSION DUTIES

RESOLVED that we ask the Government to increase the basic exemption to \$75,000.00 on succession duties.

A.C.W.W. CONFERENCE DELEGATES

RESOLVED that we send delegates to the A.C.W.W. Conference being held in 1965.

AND FUTHER that we ask Mrs. Anstey, our London representative to attend and that we pay her out of pocket expenses.

1965 HANDICRAFT EXHIBIT

RESOLVED that we have a handicraft exhibit at our next convention with Miss Coupland as convener.

FWUA ADOPT FOSTER CHILD

RESOLVED that the FWUA be asked to consider the possibility of adopting a needy child in another country (one of the developing countries) under the Foster Parents plan or some similar plan to be financed by contributions from our locals.

MEDICAL BILLS

RESOLVED that we request the College of Physicians and Surgeons to require doctors to present an itemized statement of service and cost to the patient instead of simply an overall statement of professional fees. This be a duplicate of bill sent to the insurance company.

SALES TAX ON DRUGS AND MEDICINES

RESOLVED that we request the Federal Government to abolish the sales tax on drugs and medicines, and that a copy of this be sent to C.A.C.

PRICE OF FLOUR

RESOLVED that the milling companies reduce the amount spent on give-away contests and advertising, thus enabling them to reduce the price of flour.

Moved we send this resolution on to C.A.C. for study.

FACILITIES NECESSARY FOR THE TRAINING OF ADEQUATE MEDICAL PERSONNEL

WHEREAS the Report of the Royal Commission on Health Services stressed the shortage of trained medical personnel in Canada, and

WHEREAS this same report points out that a National Health plan cannot be fully implemented until this situation is remedied, and

WHEREAS Canadian university authorities have stated that their present facilities for training such personnel are crowded and inadequate;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that we urge both Federal and Provincial Governments to promote adequate training facilities necessary for supplying sufficient numbers of medical personnel as quickly as possible.

MEDICAL HEALTH SERVICES

WHEREAS the Report of the Royal Commission on Health Services appears to vindicate the policy of the FWUA of a National Health Insurance Plan, we therefore urge this plan be put into effect as soon as practical.

CAR TRAIN ACCIDENTS

WHEREAS there are many car train accidents in country areas where traffic is comparatively light,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that trains be made more conspicuous with some type of flashing red lights.

DRAW FOR PRIZES

RESOLVED that draws for prizes concerning delegate's numbers at future conventions include the FWUA.

A.C.W.W. TRIENNIAL REPORT

by Mrs. Mary L. Roberts,
FWUA Director District 14

As the time draws near for the Triennial Conference of the Associated Country Women of the World, many of us question our understanding of the aims, activities, and various projects of this worldwide organization. I would like to suggest to our FWUA locals that they would find it worthwhile and interesting to make a study of the ACWW, its aims, policy and program.

In this short review, let us first consider some of the aims and objects. (1) To promote international good will, friendship and understanding between the country women and homemakers of the world. (2) To raise the standard of living of rural women all over the world. (3) To further international understanding and friendship and to be a voice for countrywomen in International Affairs.

One of the greatest problems of ACWW is Communications, and long distances separate the members, but through pen friends and the Countrywoman, this can be overcome to a great extent. The ACWW magazine, the Countrywoman is enjoyable to read and brings information about societies and their projects from every part of the Globe.

Over 44,000 individual members have shared their ideas, joys, sorrows, recipes and knitting patterns with a Friend overseas through Letter Friendships. What a thrill, whether living in an isolated spot or not, to receive a foreign stamped letter from a new pen pal. Applications for pen-friends or links should be sent to the Central Office.

The ACWW is one of the non-governmental organizations which have been granted consultative status in some of the agencies of the United Nations. Every issue of the "Countrywoman" carries a report from the U.N.

The Lady Aberdeen Scholarship, "LAS", was accepted at the ninth Triennial Conference of ACWW held in Edinburgh in 1959, as a Memorial to Lady Aberdeen, one of the founders of ACWW. This is a permanent International Scholarship, financed by voluntary contributions from Constituent Societies, individuals and ACWW funds when available. The Scholarship Fund was established for training women in the field of Home Economics, Nutrition and Rural Community Welfare. ACWW and its members can make a lasting contribution to the Freedom from Hunger Campaign, a subject of deep concern to women everywhere, through this scholarship project.

In the convention report I mentioned the extensive training project in operation in India. Ten thousand pounds has been sent from LAS to the Indian Project. One of the aims is to train the village women in literacy with the hope that in three years time there will be no illiterate women in the villages.

Another LAS project is the training provided for women of Southern Rhodesia who return to their villages and put into practice what they have learned. One trainee leader wrote, "To educate one mother is to educate more than five people."

Sets of slides are compiled to show how the generous donations to the Lady Aberdeen Scholarship are being used. Recent figures

OPEN FORUM

To the Editor,
Organized Farmer.

Dear Sir;

This past annual FUA Convention was described by many as an improved and desirable step towards having a better quality type of meeting which we must strive to improve as we increase knowledge and experience about the problems we face in Agriculture today.

To some there were certain areas which were disappointing and definitely need to be improved. It seems the last session of resolutions had a set time limit for resolutions from the floor. The majority of people who were perturbed were those who had good reasonable resolutions to bring before the convention that would of been of interest to most that were present.

Instead, a resolution dealing with a far flung trip to India by a group of good will ambassadors or trade specialists from the member body was debated for well over an hour. There is no doubt that a previous trip of this type to China had some merit, even if some people claim that nothing concrete was accomplished.

The point I would like to make is that not too many people at the Convention could afford to go and what could be accomplished if someone did?

Famine

A recent report stated that 50 million people would die of malnutrition in India in the next ten years. It seems that since the country is so short of food a group of well fed Canadians would only aggravate the situation unless they went safari style and took their food requirements with them.

It is a known fact that India has some 200 million sacred cows wandering all over the place. Each animal wastes or uses enough land area to support or feed about five persons. This means that if the cows were to become extinct some one billion people could be properly fed on this now wasted land use. At the same time some eight to ten percent of all India's crops are destroyed yearly by hordes of sacred monkeys who destroy this huge amount — enough to feed about thirty million people yearly.

Assuming that the proposed tour or mission was carried out and our well meaning people were

show that the permanent fund now stands at 21,000 pounds, which includes a large donation of 10,000 pounds.

With many recent applications for membership, the ACWW now has nearly seven million members in 160 societies from 49 countries. Annual subscriptions of about five pounds paid by member societies does not provide sufficient funds to carry out the ever increasing international work. All members are encouraged to support "Pennies for Friendship". This is a voluntary scheme which enables many country women to make a personal contribution to ACWW. Every member can help by giving a penny for friendship each year. Our pennies are needed to help finance the Triennial Conferences, run the Central Office and extend the work of ACWW.

For the next few months our attention will be centered on Dublin, Ireland where the eleventh Triennial Conference will be held in September, 1965. The FWUA will be well represented by two executive members and our representative in London.

going to change the concept of thinking and doing in India — our group would be confronted by more problems.

Can't Solve Problems

India has about two hundred different dialects and languages spoken within her borders, with the result that neighboring villages have a problem of communication—India had this problem when she set up the Radio Forum, which was patterned after our Farm Radio Forum in Canada.

It seems strange that such a proposed mission was even brought on the floor, when debates all week were about our own farm problems — problems we can't solve because of lack of interest, support and ability in the farming community.

If these people believe they can accomplish so much, prove themselves qualified by doing what is needed right here in Alberta. Set an example and prove their ability, then we can send them off as ambassadors with reasonable experience and training in the field they seem to know so much about. Let us hope that a little thought and planning will go into more resolutions in the future.

Respectfully,
Concerned member.

Address

Your Letters

to:

OPEN FORUM


c/o Farmers' Union
of Alberta

9934 - 106 Street
Edmonton

if your

FUEL SUPPLY


is running low



YOUR UFA BULK PETROLEUM AGENT is just A PHONE CALL AWAY

CALL YOUR

UFA CO-OP BULK AGENT



FOR QUALITY MAPLE LEAF PRODUCTS

PAUL BABEY'S IMPRESSIONS — PART 5

Easy-Going Filipinos Less Ambitious Than Chinese

Because the F.U.A. convention resolution that had sparked the China tour called for going into Japan as well, the F.U.A. executive decided that we should also call on Japan. There were three of us who went to Japan, but we had to wait one week in Hong Kong because the Olympic Games were on and it was impossible to get any accommodation.

Rather than spend our time in Hong Kong, we made arrangements to go to Manila in the Philippines and also to Taipei on the island of Formosa, which was formerly, of course Taiwan Province of China. We found quite a different situation in Manila. As one of our reporters put it, after being in China for three weeks and then going to Manila, is just like walking out of a church and into a cabaret.

We were very fortunate that we had a very good and frank discussion with the Canadian consul. We also were fortunate that we met Professor Williams, from the University of Saskatchewan who was spending some time in Manila working with F.A.O. who was spending some time (United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization). His job is to try and establish a dairy industry in the area.

Met Canadians

In the fields we saw, I would have to say the rice crops were not as good as we had seen before and not as good as we were to see later. I wondered why. It seemed part of the reason is that

Minimum Tillage For Summerfallow

Weed killers can be used effectively to cut down the number of tillage operations required for good summerfallow.

C. H. Anderson, of the federal experimental farm at Swift Current reports that by careful selection and use of chemicals at least one tillage operation can be eliminated.

In experiments the weed chemicals did not control resistant grassy weeds or volunteer grain.

This year, at the federal research center, four cultivations were effective in maintaining clean summerfallow. Where only chemicals were used, three spray operations were needed.

Wheat grown on cultivated summerfallow in 1963 yielded 23 bushels per acre; chemical summerfallow yielded 15.5 bushels per acre. Volunteer wheat and the presence of some resistant grassy weeds on the chemically treated fallow accounted for the use of much of the soil moisture and nitrogen that would normally have been available to the following crop.

The use of nitrogen by the volunteer crop in the year of fallow decreased the protein content of the following wheat crop from 15.8 to 14.2 per cent.

The aim of good summerfallow should be to control weeds and to conserve moisture at minimum expense. To best conserve moisture, weeds should be destroyed in the spring or early summer before they have drawn too heavily on soil moisture reserves. Further tillage or chemical spraying should be carried out only as required to control subsequent weed growth.

In many cases the final growth of weeds in late fall might best be controlled by a chemical. This reduces costs and prevents unnecessary exposure of the soil to wind erosion.

the Filipino is not very ambitious, and when you spend some time in that heat and humidity, I can honestly say I don't really blame them.

It was very interesting to meet some fellow Canadians in Manila. Ray Anderson, the Canadian Consul, welcomed us to Manila. Mr. Anderson is originally from Wetaskiwin and is the son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Love of Edmonton.

Dr. C. M. (Red) Williams, professor of animal science (a native of Saskatchewan) was in Manila for a period of one year with F.A.O. Dr. Williams conducted us into the agricultural area around the capital city.

The F.A.O. animal production office is advising natives on programs to increase livestock production. There is a real need of establishing dairy herds in the Philippines as the average Filipino doesn't get enough dairy products in his diet, which are needed as protective foods.

Prior to Dr. Williams' arrival there was no dairy industry in the Philippines, and the tropical climate is not conducive to dairying. Dr. Williams did feel that the problems could be overcome and that a successful dairy industry could be established.

Successful Hog Raisers

One of the agricultural problems in a tropical climate is that the high temperature speeds up "the nitrogen cycle"—therefore there is no normal fodder. Vegetation grows very rapidly, and blades of grass are extremely large, but food value is quite a bit lower.

The Filipino is a piggery man, because of the Chinese influence. There are a number of large piggeries owned by enterprisers. The country is self-sufficient as far as pork is concerned. Breeds include the native Chinese hog with a sway back and a belly that scrapes the ground. Other breeds include Chester White, Duroc, Landrace and some Yorkshires now. Artificial insemination in swine is used very extensively. It is the most economical method, and A.I. stations offer fast service. Fresh semen only is used.

The principle crop is coconut. Copra (dried meat of the nut) makes up one-quarter of the exports. Philippines are the largest producers of coconut in the world. Sugar cane is also very important and second in exports. Abaca (Manila hemp) is third.

The coconut has numerous uses. Copra is used as an export commodity as well as for home consumption. Husks are processed into fabric. Production of oil, livestock meal and many popular coconut dishes depend on this staple.

Rice Crops Are Poor

Another very important crop is rice. During our drive into the area west of Manila, we saw many rice fields. Some were being harvested, others were being ploughed, some newly planted, others were used as nurseries and some paddies were in fallow. It was rather odd to see all the different stages of growth contained all in about a 50 acre area. Rice is the staple food for the Filipino, but the country is not self sufficient as far as rice is concerned.

Unfortunately, yields are very low, sometimes returning little more than the seed used in planting. This was evident in the crops that we saw, which were spotty, uneven and generally poor. In trying to discover the reason we found that the natives lacked initiative and generally speaking were not too ambitious. Not that

I blame them. We were in Manila at the cooler part of the year. Temperature was 94°. Humidity was at saturation point. (Who could work?—not a Western Canadian at any rate!) Caribou or water buffalo is the main draft animal. We also saw "paddy tractors," like our garden tractors.

The housing was rather scant. Elevated homes, made out of straw with thatched roofs. No windows or doors—seemed strange. When a typhoon hits, most of the huts are blown down. After the storm the Filipino crawls out and sets his hut up again.

In the city of Manila one could not help but notice the American influence. There are some modern built up areas, but there are also slums. Manila is a "jeep" city, as one soon witnesses all shapes, makes and models, used as transportation. Traffic is intense, and

only the best drivers avoid an accident.

Not Safe to Walk

After leaving China where people lead such a puritanical life, one is almost horrified at some of the sights. It is not safe to walk freely in dark alleys. Armed guards are on the streets in many areas. In the business section, a guard (armed) is at every door. Beggars are very common. Anyone offering a service (taxi, etc.) expects more than the stated fee. When you park your car in the city you pay a boy by the hour to watch your car—yes—in broad daylight! If you don't, he will steal your hubcaps. Taking count, I found every tenth vehicle with its hub caps missing. (Perhaps the owners took them off before they were stolen).

The elite section of town lives in a high-walled city, entrance is

gained only through a closed gate after scrutiny from the guard.

Poor Trade Balance

Canada's exports to the Philippines are up from 18.5 million in 1962 to 21.3 million in 1963, while Philippines exports to Canada increased from 1.5 million in 1962 to 2 million in 1963.

Agricultural products, mainly wheat and malt, represent over one half of Canada's export, while tropical plant products represent almost half of the Philippine exports to Canada. In the 1963 Foe-kin Times Year Book it was suggested that overall trade between the Philippines and Canada would show a steady increase. This prediction has happily been borne out, certainly as far as trade activity in 1963 is concerned. We hope that it will continue.

(Continued next week)

JUST 4 MORE MONTHS
to GO!
- to get Your Income Tax Filed
WHY WAIT?
... Your
F.U.A. Income Tax Service
Says ...

Take advantage of lower rates during the month of January. Get your returns done now, and have the job off your mind. Use this F.U.A. service and save.

MONTH RATES:

	Member	Non-Member
—Individual return	\$10.00	\$20.00
—Return from balance sheet	15.50	25.50
—Return from bills and receipts	12.00	22.00
—Return and balance sheet from bills and receipts	17.50	27.50

Field Service Rates are a little different. Watch for information in The Organized Farmer.

F.U.A. INCOME TAX SERVICE
9934 - 106 St., Edmonton, Alberta

REMEMBER — There is only one F.U.A. Income Tax Service.

F.U.A. INCOME TAX SERVICE